

SOME MEXICAN PHALANGIDA.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Cynorta mexicana, sp. nov.

Length body, 6.5 mm.; breadth, 4.5 mm.; femur I, 2 mm.; femur II, 3.5 mm. Dull yellow brown, tibiæ darker, last palpal joint black. Dorsum nearly smooth, eye-tubercle low, smooth; tibia of palpus very broad, last joint ending in a fine curved claw; legs I, II and III nearly smooth, with fine hairs; venter smooth; dorsum of abdomen with low tubercles along each side to the hind femora, on hind part of middle a pair of very small tubercles, scarcely evident, and behind them a transverse row of four minute tubercles, the hind border of the shield and of the next two segments with a row of small tubercles; hind leg spinulate on femur, patella and tibia, rather more strongly on last two, on inner side of femur near tip is a larger, prominent, blunt spine. Readily known from our forms by larger size, absence of markings, small tubercles, and armature of hind leg.

Erginus mexicana, sp. nov.

Length, 3.9 mm.; femur I, 1.7 mm.; femur II, 3.1 mm. Body almost uniform pale yellowish, legs paler, nearly white. Dorsal surface evenly and rather roughly granulate, eye-tubercle broad, low; basal joint of mandibles swollen above and prominent, distinctly granulate; palpi appressed to mandibles, the femur broad, denticulate above, below on inner margin with six blunt teeth, tibia very broad, concave within, margins with bristles, tarsus slender, one half length of the tibia, ending in a long, fine, curved claw; venter and coxæ granulate; the margins of the very much retracted segments denticulate; legs slender, finely granulate, fourth pair nearly as long as second, but the fourth tarsus shorter than that of second leg.

One specimen; readily known by the blunt teeth under the femur of palpus.

Liobunum mexicanum, sp. nov.

Length body 4 mm, femur I, 11 mm., femur II, 18 mm. Dark brown above, nearly uniform, but faintly showing a chocolate brown vase-mark on basal part of abdomen; beneath wholly pale; palpi pale, brownish on base of the femora, above on patellæ, and at base and tip of the tibiæ; mandibles pale; legs brown, with scattered pale dots on basal joints, often arranged in groups, coxæ pale, trochanters brownish, extreme tip of tibiæ pale. Dorsum above quite finely and regularly granulate; eye-tubercle quite high, smooth, the eyes prominent; last joint of palpus as long as tibia and patella together, scarcely curved, each of the coxæ I, II and III terminate above next to the body in a small white spine.

Amecameca [Barrett]. The specimen has but three legs on the right side, leg II being absent and its coxa is rudimentary.

Liobunum albipalpe, sp. nov.

Length body 5 mm., femur I, 12 mm., femur II, 20 mm. Palpi white, basal joints rather yellowish, mandibles pale yellowish; cephalothorax black in center,

whitish on front and sides, and narrowly behind; abdomen black, a whitish stripe on the side of basal half and two or three of the segments behind are narrowly white on the side of the apical margin; coxæ and venter almost black, four elongate whitish spots just behind hind coxæ, the basal one much the largest; trochanters black, legs brown, pale on middle of femora, darker on patellæ. Eye-tubercle moderately prominent, faintly roughened above; patella of palpus with a distinct projection at inner end about as long as width of joint, tibia scarcely longer than patella, last joint slightly curved, fully as long as tibia plus patella; basal part of abdomen finely rugulose, also the apical portion of the apical segments; legs faintly roughened.

Readily distinguished by the white front and white spots behind coxæ.

Leptobunus spinulatus, sp. nov.

Length 11 mm., femur I, 5 mm., femur II, 9 mm. Black, mandibles pale yellowish, patella, tibia, and basal half of tarsus, of palpus yellow brown, coxæ dark yellow brown, extreme base of femora whitish, tarsi brownish. Eye-tubercle low, with a few spinules above, a group of numerous spinules on front border, all small; palpi with short stiff hair, tibia much longer than patella, tarsus longer than both together, nearly straight; coxæ with granules, and trochanters spinulate, rows of spinules on the femora, more irregular on patella and smaller on tibiæ; tibia II nearly smooth, with two false articulations, none in other tibiæ, none in anterior metatarsi; abdomen with transverse rows of minute, pale, pointed tubercles, rather few in a row.

Related to *L. grande*, but much more spinulate.

LIFE-HISTORY OF FERALIA JOCOSA.

BY OTTO SEIFERT.

This pretty species may be found in the vicinity of New York from the last days of March to the end of April, wherever hemlock trees (*Tsuga Canadensis*) grow in any number. The moths emerge from their pupæ about noon and ascend the hemlock trunks to develop their wings. Sometimes, on very cold days, they remain resting near the ground, as if paralyzed by the severity of the weather. When disturbed, they seem indifferent at first, but later suddenly dart off, usually to the higher branches of the trees. They are easily found, as their bright colors contrast with the dark bark, especially after rain; but they are never abundant and seem to prefer spending their lives high up amongst the foliage of the trees, so much resembling their own colors. I have never been able to find a pair in copulation, though I have often observed males and females on the same trunk. When taken home and